

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100003019

Date Listed: 10/16/2018

Property Name: Yonge, P. K., House

County: Escambia

State: FL

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation



Signature of the Keeper

10-16-2018

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Areas of Significance

“Industry” is hereby deleted as an area of significance. While Yonge was an important man in the lumber industry, the direct association between Yonge, his industrial significance, and the house are not well established. His (and his son’s) significance in education is established, as is the direct association with the house.

The Florida State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

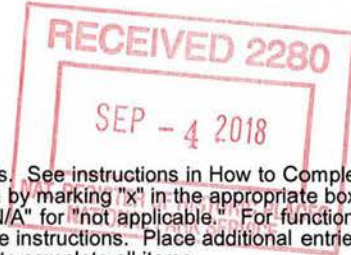
DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name P.K. Yonge House

other names/site number ES250

2. Location

street & number 1924 East Jackson Street N/A not for publication

city or town Pensacola N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Escambia code _____ zip code 32501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] SHPO Date 8/23/18

Florida Department of State, Div. of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

10-16-2018
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

EDUCATION: library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Arts and Crafts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls STUCCO

WOOD

roof

other STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Education _____
- Industry _____
- Architecture _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1910-1944

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

see continuation sheet

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Yonge, Chandler Cox, architect

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

Voices of Pensacola Archives

P.K. Yonge House
Name of Property

Escambia County, FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	4	8	1	6	6	3	3	3	6	5	8	1	6
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anna Downing; Andrew Waber, Historic Preservationist

organization University of West Florida date June 2018

street & number 4020 Rye Street, Apt. 6 telephone (850) 910-5031

city or town Metairie state LA zip code 70002

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Joanna G. Campbell

street & number 1924 East Jackson Street telephone _____

city or town Pensacola state FL zip code 32501

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 P.K. Yonge House
Pensacola, Escambia County, FL

Summary Paragraph

The P.K. Yonge House home is at 1924 East Jackson Street in Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida. Construction on the home began in 1910 and ended in 1911. The Arts and Crafts Style home consists of two stories with an additional small basement. Large, enclosed porches extended from the east side of the home, one facing toward the street and two facing Bayou Texar. The exterior is a simple Mediterranean façade with a five-column arcade above the front entryway. The home contains numerous original features, including wood built-ins, light fixtures, wood floors, and wood ornamentation. There is a non-contributing garage that once acted as the home's servant's quarters on the west side of the home and a small, one story brick library behind the home. The library once housed the largest private collection of Florida history ever amassed. The architectural integrity of the home is high due to minimal structural changes since its construction and the home's many original features. The library also has high historical and architectural integrity as it still retains hand written organization labels on its wooden shelves.

Setting

The P.K. Yonge House, located 1924 East Jackson Street, Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida, is in the East Hill Neighborhood. East Hill is a historic neighborhood consisting of well-maintained late nineteenth and twentieth century homes of various popular architectural styles, including later examples of Mediterranean Revival Styles. Most of the homes in the neighborhood, as well as with neighboring North Hill, came into existence due to the economic lumber boom during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The home is at the beginning of East Jackson Street to the east of Bayou Texar. The proximity to the bayou gives the home a unique cooling ability, while the hill it is on allows for a basement. It is south of Highway 90, also known as East Cervantes Street, and two blocks north of Pensacola Bay. Large homes in various styles surround the P.K. Yonge House, with six houses in total occupying the block. The home has a large front yard with several large trees, partially shielding the home from the street.

Physical Description

Yonge House Exterior

The P.K. Yonge House is a 5,828-square foot, two-story home located on a 0.68-acre lot (Photos 1-8). The house is a wood framed, stucco dwelling built with a yellow pine frame, the same yellow pine lumber P.K. Yonge sold. The home has an irregular footprint, with two large rectangular wings extending from the rectangular west to east base. The beige stucco façade is unchanged from the home's construction in 1910. A brown, shingle roof complements the stucco and matching beige corbels that line the underside of the roof of the entire exterior. The rear (north) elevation is simple with the same color and texture stucco as the rest of the house. The rear elevation has small, rectangular windows on the first and second floors.

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A flat hipped roof covers the front entryway on the main (south) façade, the top of which is accessed through four sets of French doors in the second-floor hallway. The entryway has an arcade made of four archways and five Doric columns above the front door. Attic windows sit one story higher than the arches, just below the roof. The columns, corbels, and rough stucco are the only decorative elements on the home.

The two wings that extend from the home have large pointed archways on the first story. The west front archway is a dining room window, the front right a screened in porch. Each wing is two stories high, both containing two rectangular windows on the second story and a hipped, shingled roof. Another pointed arch adorns the rear, east side of the home, facing Bayou Texar. A small pointed archway sits on the second story, west side of the home above a side doorway. Exterior changes of the home include the closing of the east porches, the second-floor west porch, and original lattice work behind the home. The enclosures are made from the same texture and color stucco as the original home.

Yonge House Interior

The home has a large, spacious, wood decorated interior with tall ceilings and large, open hallways (Photo 9). The wood staircase leading up to the second floor sits directly north of the main entryway (Photo 10). To the west of the entrance is a dining room, adorned with original wood elements, including a built-in China cabinet. To the east of the dining room is the kitchen, informal dining area, and the former butler's pantry. The kitchen, which is slightly expanded from the original design and combined with the former butler's pantry, contains an exposed support beam that once marked the end of the interior kitchen (Photo 11). The east side of the kitchen has a small door that leads to the basement.

To the left of the main entrance of the home is chamber one on the architectural plans, but is now utilized as a television room. To the right of entryway is another chamber, now acting as a home office, with an adjoining bathroom with an original sink and a claw foot bathtub (Photo 12). Past the study is the spacious living area, containing a commanding stone fireplace (Photo 13). The room also possess original radiators, wood window benches, and combination gas and electric lighting fixtures. The current owners added the current wood mantle above the fireplace. The large living area opens to two porches, a front facing porch and an east facing area that was an original sleeping porch, then kitchen, and now bar.

The basement contains some of the home's original electrical lighting, including original switch and exposed wires (Photo 15). At the bottom of the stairs is a storage area. Original architectural plans reveal a barrel, now assumed disintegrated due to age and no access to the barrel, buried beneath the concrete flooring. Today, only the entry hole to the barrel in the concrete floor remains. There is also a small window in the basement leading to a small coal storage area, visible from the driveway, for storing wood and coal.

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Pensacola, Escambia County, FL

Upon ascending to the top of the stairs there are four French doors that open onto the small roof above the south facing entryway (Photo 16-17). There are two bedrooms on the east, and three bedrooms west of the main staircase. The east side has a small children's bedroom and the large master suite. The master suite contains a recently constructed staircase connecting the master bedroom to a large walk-in closet that was once part of the attic (Photo 18). The current owners enclosed the east sleeping porch to extend the master bathroom.

West of the main staircase are three bedrooms and two bathrooms (Photos 19-21). One the northernmost bathroom has an original claw foot tub and sink, the other just an original sink with modernized fixtures. The current owners converted the west sleeping porch into a hallway that now connects two of the bedrooms. Next to the northern most bedroom is a smaller wooden staircase that leads to the downstairs kitchen. The building features an attic, in which the original wood construction of the roof structure is visible (Photo 22)

The home still has many original features. All bathrooms, aside from the renovated master bathroom, contain original sinks and tubs, but contemporary toilets replace the originals (Photo 23). Along the staircase landing, there is an inbuilt wood bench built into the window (Photo 24). Unique lighting fixtures with both gas and electric lines are in nearly every room of the house. The brass fixtures have electric lightbulb sockets underneath and gas-powered flames facing upwards. Dr. Wayne Campbell, the current owner of the home, used the gas lights during storms and holidays before disconnecting the gas line in the early 2000s due to leaks in the gas lines.¹

Library

To the north of the main house is a contributing 60-square foot brick library with a thick iron door and matching window shutter (Photo 25). The library once housed the largest private collection of Florida history at one time, collected by Julien Chandler Yonge (1879-1962) with aid of his father, Phillip Keyes Yonge (1850-1934). The library contains the original wood shelves, as well as hand-written graphite organization labels (Photo 26). P.K. Yonge constructed the building with brick, an iron door, and iron window shutters to protect the massive collection from fires. It appears the same as its original construction in the mid-1920s.

Garage

To the west of the main home is a 1,100-square foot, three-car garage (Photo 27). The stucco and wood frame garage initially served as the servant's quarters for the home. Three garage doors now replace doors and windows to the living quarters. It is non-contributing due to alterations.

¹ Wayne Campbell, "Yonge House Oral History," transcript of an oral history conducted 2017 by Anna Downing, University of West Florida, 2017.

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Pensacola, Escambia County, FL

Alterations

The home experienced its first major alteration in the 1940s, when Julien and Marjorie Yonge converted the home into several apartments to subsidize their small earnings at the time. The Yongs also enclosed the east second floor porch to make an apartment. The home's initial construction contained a staircase that connected the first floor and second floor sleeping porches. The Yongs removed the staircase and enclosed the first-floor porch to create a kitchen for an apartment. To continue separation of the home, Alfred and Zelma Neal, the home's third owners, enclosed the hallway entrance of the dining room with plaster, which the Campbell's reversed by simply pushing down the wall. They also reduced the size of the upstairs west bathroom to expand a bedroom and closed chamber one's access to the downstairs bathroom.

In 1986, the Campbells, the home's current owners, converted the former sleeping porch into a bar and converted the previously enclosed second floor east porch to extend the master bathroom. The Campbells also enclosed the small west porch to create a new hallway between two bedrooms. They used this change to extend the master bathroom. The Campbell's also closed in the small west porch to create a new hallway between two bedrooms. The Campbell family heavily renovated the master bedroom by extending the master bathroom onto the enclosed porch, renovating a portion of the attic to create a closet and added a staircase. The family also closed in lattice work that surrounded the original kitchen.

Integrity

The property retains high architectural integrity. All contributing structures remain nearly unchanged from P.K. Yonge's tenure. The façade of the home remains unchanged. The interior floor plan nearly unchanged, except for the addition of a staircase in the second-floor master bedroom leading to a renovated attic, reduction of the upstairs west bathroom to extend the neighboring bedroom, and expansion of the original kitchen. The current home owners took great care in the preservation of the home by replacing the old plaster with new in the interior, stripping paint off wood to reveal the original wood, keeping fixtures, and consciously made no major floor plan alterations. Many original features greatly add to the home's integrity, including combination gas and electric lighting, wiring, radiators, a coal burning furnace, two claw foot bathtubs, and two sinks. The setting on Bayou Texar is also unchanged since Yonge's stay. In addition to the main home, the brick library contains not only architectural, but high historical integrity. The library has original shelves that contain the handwriting of Julien Chandler Yonge.

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Significant Persons

Yonge, Julien Chandler "J.C."

Yonge, Philip Keyes "P.K."

Summary

The P.K. Yonge House in Pensacola, Florida, is being proposed for listing in the National Register at the state and local level under Criterion A for Education and Criterion B for its association with P.K. Yonge's role in the local lumber industry and the development of education, and Julien Chandler Yonge for his role in the study of Florida history by the Florida Historical Society. It also being proposed for listing under Criterion C at the local level for Architecture and as the work of a master architect, Chandler Cox Yonge. The period of significance extends from its date of construction in 1910 until 1944, when the Yonges' historical library was donated to the University of Florida and J.C. Yonge relocated to Gainesville. The home was at one time the repository for the largest private collection of Florida historical materials in the world, drawing researchers from all over the country. The collection of historical materials was donated to the University of Florida in 1944, forming the core of the university's renowned P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History collection. The man most responsible for gathering these materials, J.C. Yonge, also played a crucial role in the revival of the Florida Historical Society and in the publication of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, which he edited for many years, including while residing at the Yonge House. The home was built for P.K. Yonge, who was prominent in the lumber industry of Pensacola and served as a founding member and chairman of the Florida Board of Control, which oversaw the state universities of Florida. The home is an embodiment of P.K. Yonge's successes in the lumber industry, but most notably was his place of residence when he was active in the shaping of the education system in the state of Florida.

The house is also a locally significant example of Arts and Crafts Style architecture. This is perhaps best exemplified in the low-pitched, overhanging roof and prominent brackets; the rough-hewn stone chimney and fireplace; and prominent interior with custom built and in-built wood furnishings. The house is also the first project of locally significant master architect Chandler Cox Yonge, son of P.K. Yonge. Chandler Yonge became a prolific architect throughout the state of Florida noted in Pensacola for a number of prominent residential commissions of lumber magnates and commercial and governmental commissions such as the Rex Theatre, the Pensacola Police Headquarters, the Pensacola News Journal building, the Pensacola Bowling Center, the Pensacola Naval Hospital, and the Escambia County Jail.

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Historic Context

Pensacola Lumber Industry History

Pensacola's lumber industry was tremendously important to the development of the city.² For most of modern human history, the production and control of wood and naval stores was not only an important for business, but also for national security as the world's navies relied on these materials for their fleets. Pensacola's location along a natural port in the Pensacola Bay and access to the interior of Florida and Alabama through the Escambia River proved advantageous to exploiting the vast timber resources of the region. It quickly emerged as the largest and most important port for the western Florida lumber industry. Production boomed after the invention of the steam powered engine in the 1840s, allowing mills to move closer to the port and produce cut lumber faster.³ After the Civil War, the development of the lumber industry was crucial to the economic recovery of the area. A number of northern industrialists moved into the area acquiring vast tracts of land to harvest the trees on them. The city grew even more with the introduction of railroads after the Civil War, particularly the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad (later the Louisville & Nashville Railroad), which was completed in 1883 and connected the city to Jacksonville on the east coast. The lumber industry in Pensacola reached its height in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Ships sailed into Pensacola from Europe and as far as Australia, creating a lucrative business that valued fifty- million dollars.⁴ By the 1910s, a combination of irresponsible forest management and plummeting demand in the maritime industry brought about a significant decline in the lumber and naval stores industries.⁵

Historical Significance - Criterion B: P.K. Yonge

P.K. Yonge, born 1850 to Chandler Cox Yonge (1818-1889) and Julia Ann Cole Yonge (1832-1910), moved to Pensacola with his family in 1859 from Marianna, Florida. Yonge attended the University of Georgia, where he earned a bachelor's, master's, and LLM in Law. Despite his advance degrees in law, Yonge entered business on his return to Pensacola.⁶ Yonge had a variety of early careers, acting as a clerk, serving as the British Vice Consul, and dabbling in real estate and insurance before finding a permanent position in Pensacola's lumber industry.

² Clubbs, "Philip Keyes Yonge, 1850-1934," 167.

³ Burns, *The Life and Times of a Merchant Sailor*, " 22.

⁴ Jason Burns, *The Life and Times of a Merchant Sailor: The Archaeology and History of the Norwegian Ship Catharine*, New York: Springer Science+ Business Media, 2003), 22.

⁵ Kendra Kennedy, "'There Lies the Port': Archaeological Investigations of the Downtown Pensacola Waterfront," University of West Florida Archaeology Institute (Pensacola, FL, May 2010), p. 36-42.

⁶ Occie Clubbs, "Philip Keyes Yonge, 1850-1934," *The Florida Historical Society Quarterly* 13 (1935):167.

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In 1876, he married Lucie C. Davis (1853-1932). Together, the couple had nine children. In the same year, Yonge became a secretary at Muskogee Lumber Company. In 1889, another company purchased the Muskogee Lumber Company and renamed it the South States Timber Company. After this transition, Yonge became the assistant manager to the company's New York office until 1892. South States acknowledged Yonge's value and promoted him to vice president in 1898. Yonge was president from 1903 to 1930, during which the company cut about 400,000 acres of timber. Yonge saw the company to the end of its days, liquidating it and converting the cleared land to farmland.⁷

This large business created individual wealth in Pensacola. This wealth translated into housing construction in the East Hill and North Hill neighborhoods. In 1910, Yonge chose to build his family home in East Hill, alongside Pensacola's industrial leaders. Yonge resided in the home on Jackson Street for most of his presidency. With the timber market slowing down and running out of resources toward the end of his career, Yonge liquidated the company and retired at age eighty. In addition to being a major player in the lumber industry, Yonge found successes in farming land that pine trees once occupied by creating experimental dairy and ranch farms. The community praised Yonge for his experiments and conversion of cleared lumber properties for farmland. Yonge is credited with the expansion of agriculture in Santa Rosa County, once thought to be useful only for lumber.⁸

P.K. Yonge was extremely active in the state and local community, serving on several boards, beginning in 1876, when he served on the Escambia County School Board, a position he held until 1890. In 1921, Yonge was the first chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Special Tax School District, including Pensacola, a position he held until his death in 1934. Yonge's most important and fruitful time however was in the development of Florida's public university system.

Yonge was a founding member of the Florida State Board of Control in 1905, acting as its chairman on and off until his retirement 25 years later. The Buckman Act in 1905 consolidated schools into four institutions of higher learning and created the Board of Control.⁹ The volunteer board acted as a governing body of state universities and colleges.¹⁰ The board provided budgets to schools in their control, which included the School for Deaf and Blind, Florida State College for Women, University of Florida, and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes.¹¹ Presidents of each college or university submitted a yearly report to the board with expenses, requests, plans, and how the university used previous year's budgets. Members of the board met yearly to decide a course of action for each institution.

⁷ Clubbs, "Phillip Keyes Yonge, 1850-1934," 167.

⁸ Clubbs, "Philip Keyes Yonge, 1850-1934," 168.

⁹ Rembert W. Patrick, "Julien Chandler Yonge," *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, no. 2 (1962), 106.

¹⁰ *Pensacola Journal*, "P.K. Yonge Gets Write-Up in Paper At State Capital," March 12, 1917.

¹¹ *Report of Board of Control, Florida 1916-1918*, (Tallahassee: Board of Control, 1918), 7.

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Yonge was a very active and hands-on chairman. When elected to chairman once more in 1921, the *Pensacola Journal* reported the news by stating “Pensacola people are fully cognizant of Mr. Yonge’s untiring efforts for better schools and remember his work during the past few years for improvement in the Escambia county school system.” Yonge, a well-respected and admired member of the board, went above and beyond to improve schools during his time as chairman. Other board members reported that Yonge arrived to every meeting a day early to inspect the schools in the city himself by examining every department and conducting classroom visits, taking notes of what the school needed, and talking to staff members of the institution.¹² During one of his breaks as chairman and the announcement of his replacement in 1917, the *Pensacola Journal* praised the former chairman on his contributions to the education system in the state of Florida, stating:

Certainly no man could have served the people more faithfully than Mr. Yonge has done. He has left his business repeatedly to attend the meetings, he is as familiar with the different schools of the state and the peculiar requirements of the various communities, as the average man with his own front hall; he is like and respected everywhere, and his recommendation was usually enough to guarantee the adoption of any measure.¹³

Newspapers also noted that Yonge attended all but three meetings during his service as both chairman and member. The three meetings he missed were due to a city-wide quarantine during a Yellow Fever outbreak in Pensacola, the death of his brother, and a storm which blocked all roads leading out and into Pensacola.¹⁴

P.K. Yonge received numerous honors, in life and death. The University of Florida conferred a law degree to Yonge in 1921.¹⁵ The public recognized Yonge as a devoted patron of education in the state of Florida by naming learning institutions in the state after Yonge, including the parts of the University of Florida, the P.K. Yonge Developmental Research School in Gainesville, Florida, and the P.K. Yonge School in Pensacola, Florida. Upon announcement of the dedication of the P.K. Yonge School, *The Pensacola Journal* stated “no other name could so well befit it and no other man whose name it might bear could carry the honor with greater distinction.”¹⁶ The P.K. Yonge School established in 1921, located at 1300 N. Palafox Street, now serve as offices for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.¹⁷ The P.K. Yonge Developmental Research School, a part of the University of Florida, established in 1934, located at 1080 SE 11th Street in Gainesville, Florida, continues to operate as a K-12 school.¹⁸

¹² *Pensacola Journal*, “P.K. Yonge Gets Write-Up in Paper At State Capital,” March 12, 1917.

¹³ *Pensacola Journal*, “Mr. Yonge’s Removal,” June 30, 1917.

¹⁴ *Pensacola Journal*, “P.K. Yonge Gets Write-Up in Paper At State Capital,” March 12, 1917.

¹⁵ Truman Green, “University of Florida Confers Degree of Doctor of Laws Upon Hon. P.K. Yonge of Pensacola,” *The Pensacola Journal*, June 8, 1921.

¹⁶ *Pensacola Journal*, “Where Honor is Due,” July 30, 1920.

¹⁷ *Pensacola News Journal*, “Historic photos: Escambia’s first schools,” [undated].

¹⁸ P.K. Yonge Developmental Research School at the University of Florida, “About P.K. Yonge,” <http://pkyonge.ufl.edu/about/>.

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Historical Context - Florida Historical Society

The Florida Historical Society (FHS) traces its origins back to 1856, when a group of history enthusiasts gathered in St. Augustine to form the Historical Society of Florida. Among its founding members were elite businessmen and politicians from across the state. Two members, George Fairbanks and Buckingham Smith, were particularly instrumental in advancing the study of Florida history. Smith, who served abroad in Mexico City and Madrid, Spain while working for the U.S. government, spent a significant amount of time examining and translating original documents pertaining to Florida during the First and Second Spanish periods. He worked closely with some of the leading historians of the day, including Jared Sparks, the first McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History and later president of what is now Harvard University.¹⁹ Fairbanks would go on to write some of the earliest serious histories of Florida, the first of which was published in 1857. The founding members included U.S. senators Stephen Mallory and David Yulee; Governor James E. Broome and former and future governors Richard Keith Call, Thomas Brown, William D. Moseley, Madison S. Perry, and David S. Walker, among others. As the records of this group were destroyed, little is known about their activities in this period aside from newspaper references to lectures. The society ceased to operate following the Civil War.²⁰

It was not until 1879 that there was a serious attempt to revive the historical society. A group of prominent people, including former governors David S. Walker and Harrison Reed, formed the State Historical Society of Florida. The elder Chandler Cox Yonge, father of P.K. Yonge, was one of the members of this group. This second incarnation of the historical society faltered shortly after it was formed, however.²¹

The founding of the modern Florida Historical Society dates back to 1902, when it was founded in the offices of the *Florida Times Union and Citizen* in Jacksonville. It would later be incorporated in 1905. The first president was George Fairbanks, who by now was a resident of Fernandina and was generally recognized as the foremost historian of Florida. From its founding, the Society began amassing a collection of Florida history. The second president of the FHS, former governor Francis Fleming, is generally credited with initiating the publication of the *Florida Historical Quarterly (FHQ)*, which began in 1908 but was suspended the following year. The FHS struggled to stay alive during the 1910s and into the early 1920s, with World War I limiting operations of the group. In 1920, the FHS relocated to Gainesville on a cooperative agreement with the University of Florida in which the university agreed to take over management of the FHS's library and archive, to contribute to the *FHQ*, and to lobby the state legislature for funding. This arrangement proved short lived, however, as the FHS returned to Jacksonville in 1924 along with its library and archive.²²

¹⁹ Harvard University, "Jared Sparks," <https://www.harvard.edu/about-harvard/harvard-glance/history-presidency/jared-sparks>.

²⁰ Jerrell F. Shofner, *The Florida Historical Society 1856-2004* (Cocoa, FL: The Florida Historical Society Press, 2004), 4-10.

²¹ Shofner, 10-13.

²² Shofner, 14-24, 42-43.

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At this time, a rival group, the Florida State Historical Society (FSHS) was founded in 1921 by John B. Stetson, Jr., heir to the famous Stetson hat fortune. Backed by Stetson's wealth, the FSHS was very effective in publishing serious historical books on Florida history and gathering together an involved membership. The FSHS also assumed control of two historical properties, the Turtle Mound in New Smyrna and an old sugar mill ruin in Volusia County. After the onset of the Great Depression, however, Stetson was unable to continue subsidizing the FSHS. It was in 1924, while reeling from competition with the FSHS and the move back to Jacksonville, that the FHS decided to resume the *FHQ*. Julien C. Yonge was selected as the editor of the journal.²³

Historical Significance – Criterion A Education and Criterion B Julien Chandler Yonge

The selection of Julian Chandler (J.C.) Yonge as editor of the *FHQ* was not only crucial to the reestablishment of the journal, but was also crucial to the survival of the FHS itself. The first son of P.K. and Lucie Davis Yonge, J.C. Yonge (1879-1962) was a recognized leader in the professionalization of Florida history. In 1898, J.C. Yonge was on track to become an engineer, but illness thwarted his efforts when he caught a "rare fever" that impaired his speech and hearing.²⁴ In 1910, he used his skills as an engineer to aid his brother Chandler Cox Yonge in drafting the plans for the family home on East Jackson Street.²⁵

J.C. Yonge began collecting Florida history in addition to odd jobs he performed in the family's neighborhood. Due to his father's wealth and connections, Yonge's collection grew, with approximately \$25,000 spent acquiring the collection. Yonge expanded his collection through purchases, requests, and salvaging documents from dumps.²⁶ His collection grew so large that the elder Yonge built a red masonry structure in the backyard of the family home to keep the massive collection safe. The library still contains handwritten graphite labels visible on the shelves, displaying how Julien Yonge organized the growing collection. By 1944, the library housed the largest private collection of Florida history in the world.²⁷ The collection drew in academics and amateur historians who came to the library for research and discussion.²⁸ Celestine Sibley's memoir *Turned Funny* mentioned visiting the collection during her stay at the Yonge house in which she described making interesting discoveries in the collection.²⁹ In 1923, Harry Cutler stated "the collection drew in scholars from across the county. Julien's home in Pensacola became a magnet for scholars of Florida history who conducted

²³ Shofner, 25-38, 43-44.

²⁴ Rembert W. Patrick, "Julien Chandler Yonge," *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, no. 2 (1962), 106.

²⁵ Patrick, 106.

²⁶ Patrick, 106.

²⁷ Rembert W. Patrick Letter to "Friend," May 15, 1962.

²⁸ Patrick, "Julien Chandler Yonge," 108.

²⁹ Wayne Campbell, "Yonge House Oral History," "transcript of an oral history conducted 2017 by Anna Downing, University of West Florida, 2017.

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research in his enormous private collection.”³⁰ No student, professor, or historian could come too late or too early to visit the collection.³¹

The FHS, much like the FSHS, was adversely affected by the collapse of the Land Boom and the onset of the Great Depression in 1929. Its survival, including the continued publication of the *FHQ*, was made possible in large part due to the contributions of J.C. Yonge. By this time, the journal began to gain a level of professional recognition that brought international attention to the FHS. In 1932, P.K. Yonge was elected as president of the FHS. At this time, J.C. was instrumental in the acquisition of some of the most important manuscripts used in the study of Florida history, including the letters of Panton, Leslie, and Company and John Forbes and Company; original British records on the Turnbull colony near New Smyrna; and the records of the El Destino and Chemonie plantations in Middle Florida. Although outmatched in resources by the FSHS, Yonge had the advantage of professional collaboration with history professors Alfred Hanna of Rollins College and Kathryn Abbey of Florida State College for Women, whose contributions added to the academic reputation of the FHS.³²

As he very rarely left the house due to his hearing and speech impairment, almost all of J.C. Yonge’s work for the FHS prior to 1944 was done from the Yonge House. He maintained a vast professional correspondence network of historians. It was his continued correspondence with John B. Stetson, Jr., which proved instrumental in the eventual merger of the two rival societies in 1939. The FSHS’s better developed book publishing program as well as the Stetson’s extensive collection of 100,000 photostats proved to be a crucial development in the FHS’s move towards being a more professional organization.³³

In 1944, Julien donated the collection of Florida history to the University of Florida in P.K. Yonge’s name, creating the P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History. The Yonge collection would form the nucleus for what would later become perhaps the most renowned collection of Florida history in the world. Julien Yonge rejected offers from the University of Florida to buy the collection, stating that the collection was given to him by Floridians and he desired to give it back to the people of Florida.³⁴ The collection reportedly contained numerous rare historical documents, including pre-Civil War newspapers.³⁵ John J. Tigert, president of the university, requested that Yonge move to Gainesville to become director of the library. Tigert offered a \$3,000 yearly salary to Yonge, who felt it was too high and accepted only \$1,800. Rembert Patrick, editor of the *Florida Historical Quarterly* after Yonge’s death, reported that most of Yonge’s personal salary went into

³⁰ Harry Gardner Cutler, *History of Florida: Past and Present, Historical and Biographical Vol. 2 (New York: 1923) 243.*

³¹ Patrick, 111.

³² Shofner, 52-53, 58-61; Patrick, 111.

³³ Shofner, 83-84.

³⁴ Rembert W. Patrick Letter.

³⁵ *Miami Herald*, “Historical Collection Giver to Florida U.,” August 8, 1944.

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buying books for the growing collection.³⁶ The university provided Yonge with housing, full authority on acquisitions, and funding to begin a microfilm collection of local newspapers.³⁷

Julien Yonge was instrumental in the formation and continuation of the publication of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. The organization, with low membership and financial support, elected Yonge as the editor.³⁸ Yonge reportedly worked in writing, editing, and rewriting articles without aide. Over 31 years, Yonge edited 123 issues, about 9,000 pages, of the journal without compensation for his time or supplies, often buying supplies himself.³⁹ During World War I, Yonge worked at the Pensacola shipyards due to the lack of manpower during the war. During World War II, Yonge again did what service he could by editing for the local newspapers.⁴⁰

Yonge retired from the library and as editor of the *Florida Historical Quarterly* and returned to his family home in Pensacola on East Jackson Street in 1955. He died seven years after retirement on April 25, 1962.⁴¹ A month after his death, members of the *Florida Historical Quarterly* voted to set up the Yonge Endowment Fund of the Florida Historical Society in honor of Julien Yonge. The members dedicated the funds to “bring into print works on Florida which otherwise might never see the light of day. [They] felt this would have pleased Mr. Yonge more than anything else that could be done in his memory.”⁴² The University of Florida also honored Yonge after the announcement of his retirement by establishing the Julien C. Yonge graduate professorship.⁴³

Associated Buildings

The home on East Jackson Street is the only remaining home of P.K. Yonge. Yonge lived in his family home, located at 316 N. Guillemard Street in Pensacola, until 1911. The first home is now a parking lot for a storage facility. Even after Marjorie Yonge sold the house on Jackson Street, the home remained an important representation of the Yonge family, drawing P.K. Yonge’s descendants back into the home. Lucy Rentz, a local historian, approached the home’s third family, Dr. and Mrs. Wayne Campbell, to put the home on tour. Even while the home was not on tour the grandchildren and great grandchildren of P.K. Yonge came to visit the home. Henry Yonge, a grandchild of P.K. Yonge, was the most frequent visitor to the house. Malcom Yonge,

³⁶ Rembert W. Patrick Letter, May 15, 1962.

³⁷ Patrick, “Julien Chandler Yonge,” 112.

³⁸ Patrick, 109.

³⁹ Patrick, 110.

⁴⁰ Patrick, 111.

⁴¹ Patrick, 114.

⁴² Rembert W. Patrick Letter.

⁴³ *Pensacola Journal*, “Professorship Established in Honor of Julien Yonge,” June 10, 1958.

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another grandchild and architect in Pensacola, gifted copies of the house plans to the Campbell's upon a visit to the home.⁴⁴

The same home on East Jackson Street is the only surviving home in Pensacola associated with Julien Yonge. Yonge, along with his father, lived in the home on Guillemard St. from his birth in 1879 to 1911. Aside from a temporary residency in Gainesville, Florida when he acted as director of the P.K. Yonge Library, the home on East Jackson Street is the only known residence of his adult life. The home is connected to Yonge from its inception. Parts of Yonge survive in the home through the plans he drafted of his brother's design, as well as the remaining hand written labels of his library.

Architectural Context

Arts and Crafts Style

The Arts and Crafts Style, which originated in the United Kingdom in the 19th century, was a reaction to the Industrial Revolution. The British architects William Morris and John Ruskin were particularly noted for their involvement in this movement in the mid-19th century. The philosophy of Arts and Crafts was in many ways similar to that of Rustic architecture, shunning what was viewed as the morally corrupting influence of modernity in favor of a more simplified, naturalistic look. The Arts and Crafts Movement was syncretic, extending across multiple disciplines including architecture, art, and furniture making. Houses designed in this style were often collaborative efforts, with furniture custom made to the house. Among the character-defining features of the Arts and Crafts Style as it developed in the United States were low-pitched, overhanging roofs; prominent often rough-hewn chimneys and fireplaces; and prominent wood interiors featuring custom-built and in-built Arts and Crafts Style furnishings.⁴⁵

The style first found its way into Chicago, where Louis Sullivan borrowed heavily from Arts and Craft ideal to create what is commonly referred to as the Chicago School of architecture. It was Sullivan's most famous protégé, Frank Lloyd Wright, who took it a step further, first gaining international fame for his role in the development of what became the Prairie Style. Another important architect in the Arts and Crafts Style was Bernard Maybeck, a German born architect who operated in California.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Joanna Campbell, "Yonge House Oral History," transcript of an oral history conducted 2017 by Anna Downing, University of West Florida, 2017.

⁴⁵ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1999), p. 207-209.

⁴⁶ Gelernter, p. 209-221.

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The Arts and Crafts Style truly became a national style in the United States in the early 20th century thanks in large part to Gustav Stickley, a furniture maker who started *The Craftsman*. Stickley was very clear on his philosophy regarding domestic architecture: "From the beginning... my object has been to develop types of houses and house furnishings that are essentially cheerful, durable and appropriate for the kind of life I believe the intelligent American public desires."⁴⁷ The hallmarks of this style, which included low-pitched, overhanging roofs; exposed rafter ends; broad front porches; and incorporation of simple wooden details made it very popular and it soon became the dominant style of domestic architecture. It was essentially a vernacular interpretation of the Arts and Crafts Style. The explosion of Craftsman Style caught the attention of wealthier people who could afford a more elaborate home often custom designed by an architect and custom furnishings designed for the home. Hence, as the Craftsman Style grew in popularity amongst the middle classes, the Arts and Crafts Style grew in popularity amongst the upper class and upper middle class. This is perhaps most famously reflected in the works of the Henry and Charles Greene in Pasadena, California, who were noted for their Arts and Crafts Style residences. The Arts and Crafts and Craftsman styles remained a dominant form of domestic architecture until the end of World War I.⁴⁸

Chandler Cox Yonge, Architect

The P.K. Yonge House was the first significant commission of the locally prominent architect Chandler Cox Yonge, establishing his reputation as a builder of homes for wealthy lumber magnates in the city. He earned a degree in architecture from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.⁴⁹ Yonge continued his education at Columbia College in New York from 1910 to 1911, where he earned a postgraduate scholarship in architectural drawings and special design.⁵⁰ During his final year at Columbia, Yonge designed the home at 1924 East Jackson Street for his family. Though registered in Alabama, Florida, and New York, Yonge generally worked in Pensacola before drafted into World War I.⁵¹ Yonge continued with his architecture career upon his return after the war. In 1922, Yonge designed the new courthouse in Milton, Florida, after city officials deemed the original courthouse unsafe due to overcrowding.⁵² In 1925, he registered with the Florida State Board of Architecture.⁵³ Yonge was a member of the Florida State Board of Architecture from 1934 to 1937.

⁴⁷ Gustav Stickley, *More Craftsman Homes: Floor Plans and Illustrations for 78 Mission Style Dwellings* [reprint] (New York: Dover Publications, 2012), p. 1.

⁴⁸ Gelernter, p. 221-225.

⁴⁹ "Chandler Cox Yonge," *The Florida Architect*, no. 6 (1957): 21.

⁵⁰ Columbia College, *Catalogue and General Announcements 1909-1910* (New York: 1910): 443.

⁵¹ Chandler Cox Yonge Draft Registration Card, in United States, Selective Service System, *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M1509, 4,582 rolls.

⁵² Laurie Green, *Santa Rosa County*, (Charleston: 1998): 20.

⁵³ National Register of Historic Places, Florida's Historic World War II Resources Multiple Property Documentation Form, Florida, National Register # 64500773, Section E, p. 71-72.

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Yonge became a prolific and respected architect in Florida. In addition to designing his father's home, other influential Pensacolians commissioned him to design their homes. His portfolio includes the residences of prominent men in the lumber industry, such as R.R. Freeman, F.M. Turner, Carlton Sexton, and John C. Pace, a Pensacolian member of the 1962 Board of Control who used his influence to push for the construction of what is now the University of West Florida.⁵⁴

His firm, Yonge & Hart, built numerous buildings in Pensacola, including renovations of the historic Rex Theatre, Pensacola Police Headquarters, the Pensacola News Journal building, Pensacola Bowling Center, Pensacola Naval Hospital, and Escambia County Jail (1953).⁵⁵ The architect also designed the Walton County courthouse in DeFuniak Springs. Yonge's firm worked together with architect James Gamble Rogers II to design the Florida Supreme Court Building in Tallahassee, Florida and several buildings in Tallahassee's Capital Center.⁵⁶ During World War II, Yonge designed several buildings for Eglin Airforce Base, established 1935.⁵⁷ Yonge contributed to the efforts of the Second World War by aiding in the expansion of the United States military by means of designing housing and command structures. This was Yonge's last major project before his death in 1957.⁵⁸

Architectural Significance

The P.K. Yonge House is a locally significant example of Arts and Crafts architecture. This is perhaps best exemplified in the low-pitched, overhanging roof and prominent brackets; the rough-hewn stone chimney and fireplace; and prominent interior with custom built and in-built wood furnishings. It was also the first significant commission of the prominent local architect Chandler Cox Yonge, who would establish himself early in his career by designing residences for the city's elite lumber barons.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Archival photographs, Look & Morrison Collection, 1926-1967, box 1, folders 9-20, University of West Florida University Archives and West Florida History Center, Pensacola, Florida.

⁵⁶ Florida Supreme Court, "Architecture of the Supreme Court Building," <http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/about/architecture/index.shtml>.

⁵⁷ National Register of Historic Places, Florida's Historic World War II Resources Multiple Property Documentation Form, Florida, National Register # 64500773.

⁵⁸ "Chandler Cox Yonge," *The Florida Architect*, no 6. (1957): 21.

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Pensacola, Escambia County, FL

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encompasses all of parcel number 000S009025006095 of the Escambia County Property Appraiser Office records.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the P.K. Yonge House.

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Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

Photographs

Name of Property: P.K. Yonge House

City of Vicinity: Pensacola County: Escambia State: Florida

Photographer: Anna Downing Date Photographed: January 2018

Description of Photographs(s) and number, including description of view indicating direction of camera

1. View of main (south) façade, facing north.
2. View of main (south) entrance, facing north.
3. View of east elevation, facing northwest.
4. View of east elevation, facing west.
5. View of west elevation, facing east.
6. View of arcade, facing east
7. Detail view of decorative bracket, facing east.
8. View of north (rear) elevation kitchen addition, facing southwest.
9. Interior view of living room, facing southeast.
10. Detail view of main staircase, facing north.
11. Interior view of kitchen, facing north.
12. Interior view of bathroom, facing west.
13. Detail view of fireplace, facing east.
14. Detail view of original radiator in study, facing north.
15. Interior view of basement, facing west.
16. Detail view of second floor French doors, facing south.
17. Interior view of second floor hallway, facing west.
18. Interior view of master bedroom, facing south.
19. Interior view of south wing west bedroom, facing southwest.
20. Interior view of north west wing bedroom, facing north.
21. Interior view of south wing west bedroom closets, facing northeast.
22. Interior view of attic, facing southwest.
23. Interior view of second floor west bathroom, facing south.
24. Detail view of staircase landing window seat, facing north.
25. View of library building, facing north.
26. Detail view of library shelving, facing north.
27. View of non-contributing garage, facing north.



E Jackson St

N 20th Ave

th Ave

1

2

3

4

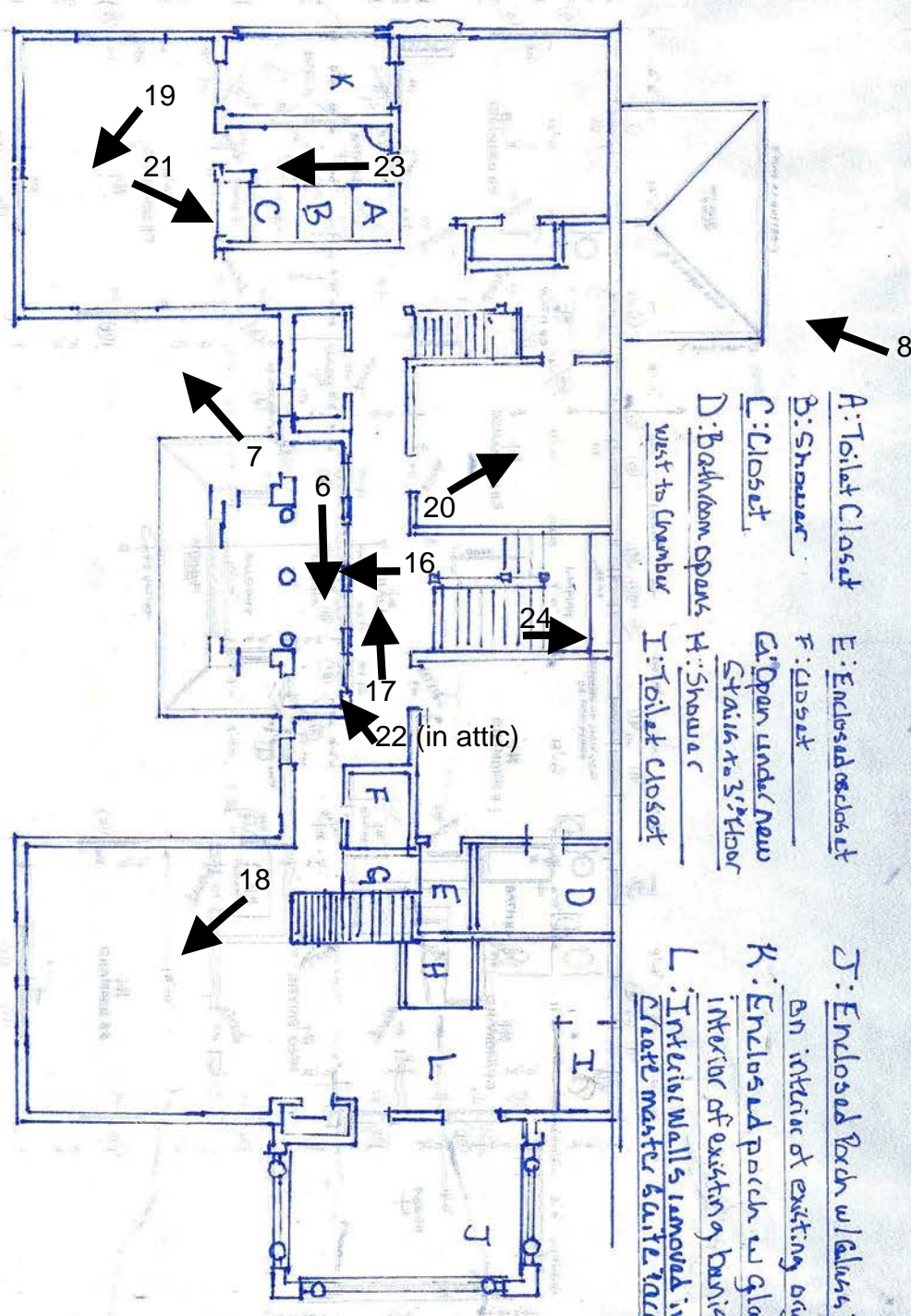
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27

25

HOZAR FOR MR + P + K + YOGI
 DEBACOLA

RECORD FLOOR PLAN



- A: Toilet Closet
- B: Shower
- C: Closet
- D: Bathroom opens west to Chamber
- E: Enclosed closet
- F: Closet
- G: Open under New Stairs to 3rd floor
- H: Shower
- I: Toilet Closet

- J: Enclosed Bedchamber with glass French Doors
- K: Enclosed porch w/ glass windows on interior of existing banister
- L: Interior walls removed in Chamber's 2nd floor create master suite areas 3rd floor.

DATE: 10/10/10
 DRAWN BY: [illegible]
 CHECKED BY: [illegible]

P.K. Yonge House

1924 East Jackson St.
Pensacola, Escambia County
Florida, 32501

UTM:
16R 481663 3365816

Lat./Long.:
30.424269, -87.190919

Datum: WGS84
USGS Quad: Pensacola

Legend

 PK_Yonge_House

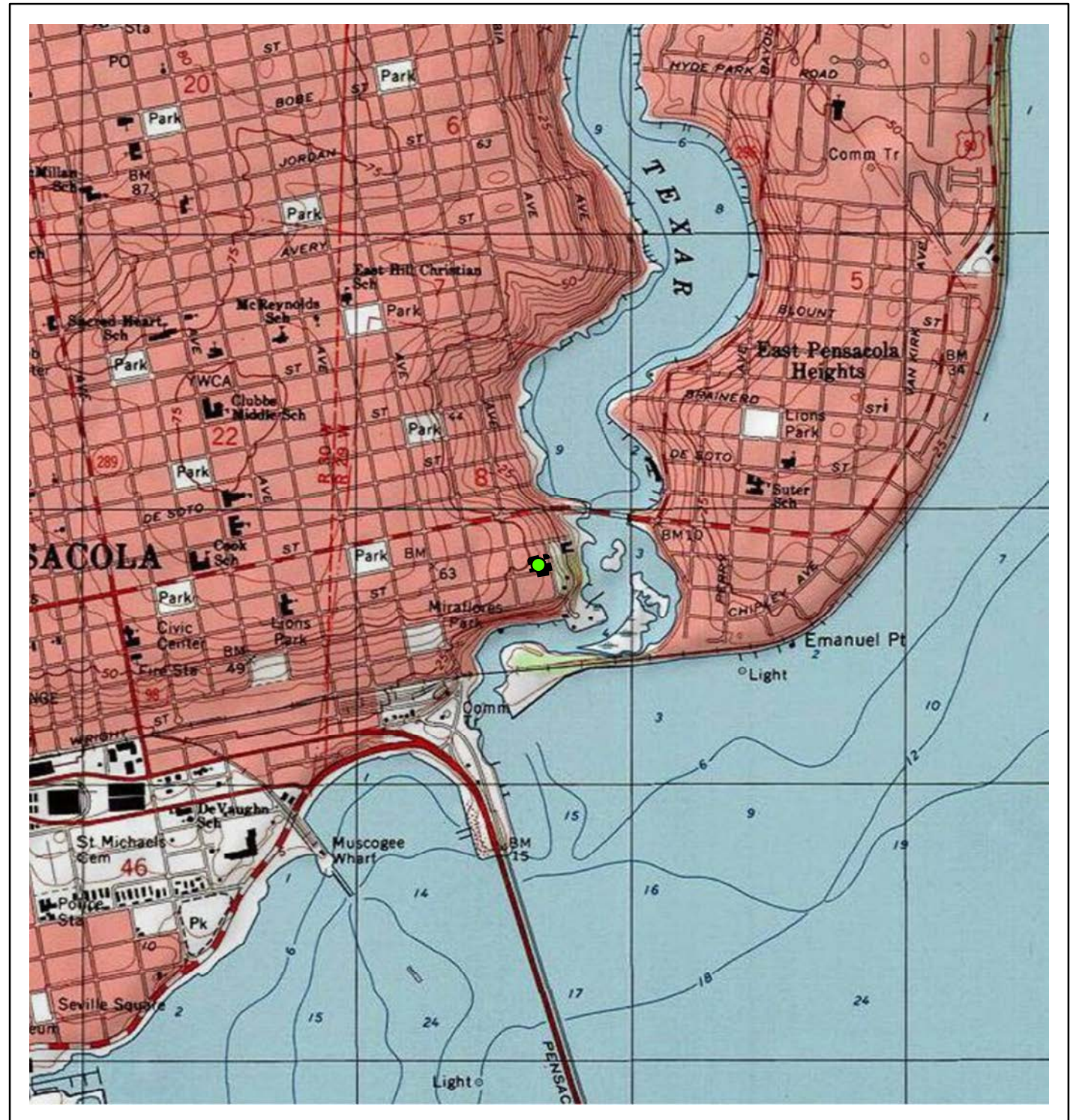
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P.K. Yonge House


1924 East Jackson St.
Pensacola, Escambia County
Florida, 32501

UTM:
16R 481663 3365816

Lat./Long.:
30.424269, -87.190919

Datum: WGS84

Legend

 PK_Yonge_House

Date: 8/24/2018

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye,
Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping,
Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and
the GIS User Community





1924









































BUD LIGHT



Bud Dry



DISNITS














CHURCH

GEOLOGY *etc.*
ARCH.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Yonge, P.K., House

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: FLORIDA, Escambia

Date Received: 9/4/2018 Date of Pending List: 10/1/2018 Date of 16th Day: 10/16/2018 Date of 45th Day: 10/19/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003019

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

X Accept Return Reject 10/16/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: P. K. Yonge and his son Julien had an important and significant impact on Florida history (literally) by amassing the largest collection of documents and research on the state. The library was initially housed at the residence, in a specially-built, fireproof structure, before it was migrated to the University of Florida. Yonge was instrumental in forming the state's historical organization and his son was the editor of the journal. The house is also a good example of period revival design.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A, B, and C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State



August 27, 2018

Dr. Julie Ernstein, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Ernstein:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **P.K. Yonge House (FMSF#: 8ES00250), in Escambia County**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The related materials (digital images, maps, site plan, and correspondence) are included.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Ruben A. Acosta
Supervisor, Survey & Registration
Bureau of Historic Preservation

RAA/raa

Enclosures



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor



KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

September 13, 2018

Dr. Julie Ernstein, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Ernstein:

The enclosed disks are the resubmission of National Register photographs in .tif format for the following nominations:

Bacardi Complex (8DA06983) in Dade County
Coconut Grove Playhouse (8DA01070) in Dade County
P.K. Yonge House (8ES00250) in Escambia County
Costa, Dr. Frank J., House (8HI03645) in Hillsborough County
First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Tampa (8HI11603) in Hillsborough County

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Ruben A. Acosta
Supervisor, Survey & Registration
Bureau of Historic Preservation

RAA/raa

Enclosures